TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Environmental Health and Safety Department
Revised April 2000

Table of Contents

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION:

The Texas Hazard Communication Act (THCA), Revised 1993, Chapter 502 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC), requires public employers to provide information to employees regarding hazardous chemicals they may be exposed to in the workplace. The Public Employer Community Right-to-Know Act, Chapter 506 of the Health and Safety Code, and Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 25 Chapter 295, requires public employers to make information regarding hazardous chemicals accessible to local fire departments, local emergency planning committees, and, through the Texas Department of Health, the general public.

The TAMU HazCom Program is administered through the Environmental Health and Safety Department (EHSD) with responsibility for compliance delegated throughout administrative channels to every supervisor. The TAMU Hazard Communication Program applies to all TAMU and TAMUS employees at the Main Campus (College Station), Riverside Campus (Bryan), and other designated University facilities. Student employees that have occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals are covered by this program.

Texas A&M University (TAMU), through the TAMU Hazard Communication (HazCom) Program, will comply with the THCA by providing training, appropriate personal protective equipment, and information regarding hazardous chemicals. In addition, written plans that describe how the TAMU HazCom Program will be implemented will be maintained within each workplace.

PROGRAM EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS - HSC 502.004; 506.005:

The provisions of this Program do not apply to chemicals in the following categories:

1) hazardous waste regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;
2) tobacco or tobacco products;
3) wood or wood products;
4) any article that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, that has end-use functions dependent in whole or in part of its shape or design during end use, and that does not release or otherwise result in exposure to a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use (e.g., tires, PVC piping);
5) food, drugs, cosmetics, or alcoholic beverages in a retail food sale establishment that are packaged for sale to consumers;
6) food, drugs, or cosmetics intended for personal consumption by an employee while in the workplace;
7) any consumer product or hazardous substance if the product is used in the workplace in the same manner as normal consumer use and if the use results in a duration and frequency of exposure that is not greater than exposures experienced by consumers;
8) any drug, as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;
9) radioactive waste;
10) a hazardous chemical in a sealed and labeled package that is received and subsequently sold or transferred in that package if:
    a) the seal and label remain intact while in the workplace;
    b) the chemical does not remain in the workplace more than five working days;
    c) personnel training requirements are met;
    d) the chemical is not an extremely hazardous substance at or above the threshold planning quantity or 500 pounds, whichever is less.

RESEARCH LABORATORY EXEMPTIONS

Chemicals in a research laboratory are exempt from secondary labeling requirements and inventory requirements if:

1) the lab is under the direct supervision or guidance of a technically qualified individual
2) labels on primary containers of chemicals are not removed or defaced;
3) personnel training requirements are fulfilled;
4) MSDS access requirements are satisfied;
5) the laboratory is not used primarily to produce hazardous chemicals in bulk for commercial purposes

.**NOTE:** Labels for small containers, such as test tubes or vials, may be attached to the rack or container in which they

are held.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Unit Head will assure implementation and compliance with the HazCom Program within their Units as follows:

1) develop a written procedure that describes the method of implementing the TAMU HazCom Program within the Unit (Complete Appendix II);
2) report any incident requiring outside medical assistance to the Director of EHSD.
3) designate work areas within each workplace (see definitions for work area);
4) post official "Notice to Employees" (see Appendix III) at locations in each work area
5) provide to the Director of EHSD by November 01 of each year:
   a) annual Work Area Chemical Inventory (WACI) for each work area other than a research laboratory;
   b) WACI updates to the Director of EHSD, whenever a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of chemical is purchased.
   c) annual notice of training completion (e.g., memo);
   d) names and telephone numbers of emergency contacts.
6) maintain training records for a minimum of 5 years;
7) assure that MSDSs on hazardous chemicals purchased are available, as required;
8) provide employees with appropriate personal protective equipment and ensure the equipment fits the individual;
9) inform employees of any non-routine chemical exposure;
10) provide to the Director of EHSD, the name, campus address, e-mail address and phone number of the person with primary responsibility for HazCom coordination and compliance within the Unit;

The TAMU Director of Environmental Health and Safety Department administers and coordinates the HazCom Program for Texas A&M University and designated University facilities. Duties of the Director include:

1) assign designated Workplaces at TAMU (College Station) and the Riverside Campus (Bryan);
2) assist Units with the implementation of, and compliance with this Program;
3) maintain liaison with the Texas Department of Health (1-800-452-2791):
   a) submit required annual Texas Tier Two report and fee to the Commissioner of Health by March 1 of the following year;
   b) report orally or in writing, within 48 hours, the occurrence of a chemical accident that results in one or more fatalities or the hospitalization of five or more employees (this is to include circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of injuries) **HSC 502.0**
4) compile, maintain, and provide designated Workplace Chemical Inventory (WPCI) lists;
5) maintain the WPCI lists for 30 years;
6) provide a copy of the annual Texas Tier Two report to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and to the local fire department(s);
7) provide the names and telephone numbers of emergency contacts to the local fire department(s), and provide WPCI lists and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) upon request;
8) Allow for inspections by the local fire department.

Supervisors will ensure that the requirements of the TAMU HazCom Program and Unit Implementation Plan are fulfilled within their work areas. Their duties include:

1) ensure that all employees have received appropriate training before working with or in an area containing hazardous chemicals;
2) provide to the Unit Head, all HazCom training records;
3) conduct and maintain the work area inventory list, as appropriate
4) inform employees regarding the location of the work area inventory and procedures for accessing MSDSs and obtaining workplace chemical inventory lists;
5) inform the Unit Head whenever a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of chemical is purchased. (Not required for chemicals in research labs.)

Employees will:

1) attend training;
2) use prudent practices and good judgment when using hazardous chemicals or hazardous procedures;
3) notify other individuals who might be affected by the chemicals they use.

*Personnel who work with hazardous materials are expected to assume reasonable responsibility for the safety and health of themselves, others around them, and the environment.

Contracted Construction, Repair and Maintenance: Contractors will comply with Texas and Federal Hazard Communication Acts and the TAMU HazCom Program regarding hazardous or nuisance materials used during projects within Texas A&M University facilities and property.

1) The Contractor will provide to the TAMU Project Coordinator, a list of any hazardous or nuisance materials to be used on the project and will provide appropriate hazard information, including MSDSs,
2) The Contractor will provide prior notification of intended use of hazardous or nuisance materialss to the TAMU Project Coordinator, the EHSD, and the Unit Head of any affected TAMU workplace.
3) The TAMU Project Coordinator will provide to the EHSD pertinent information, including MSDSs for the chemicals involved.
4) The Unit Head will ensure that individuals in the affected workplace be provided information on the hazards of the chemicals, measures that they can take to protect themselves from those hazards, and access to MSDSs.

NON-ROUTINE EXPOSURE - HSC 502.017(b):

Planned or Accidental Releases - Party(s) responsible for the release of hazardous or nuisance materials will notify all individuals in the affected area, the Unit Head and the EHSD. The responsible party(s) will also provide to the EHSD appropriate precautionary information, including MSDSs for the chemicals involved. The Unit Head will ensure that individuals in the affected area are provided information on the hazards of the chemicals, measures that they can take to protect themselves from those hazards, and access to MSDSs. Planned releases are not a substitute for proper waste disposal.

EMPLOYEE NOTICE AND RIGHTS OF THE EMPLOYEES - HSC 502.017:

An official Texas Department of Health "Notice to Employees" (see Appendix III) will be posted at the location(s) within each workplace where notices are normally posted. EHSD will ensure that TAMU employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals (including products with which they do not work directly) are informed of the exposure and are provided access to the pertinent workplace chemical lists and MSDSs for those hazardous chemicals.

An employee shall not be disciplined, harassed, or discriminated against by an employer for filing complaints, assisting inspectors of the TDH, participating in proceedings related to the THCA, or exercising any rights under the THCA. Employees cannot waive their rights provided by the THCA.

CHEMICAL SAFETY INFORMATION AND TRAINING - HSC 502.009 and 502.017(b):

Employee education and training are essential components of the TAMU HazCom Program. Appropriate training will be provided to employees who use or handle hazardous chemicals as a part of their normal work assignments. Training of a new or newly assigned employee will be given before the employee works with or handles hazardous chemicals. Employees will receive additional training when the potential for exposure to hazardous chemicals in the employee's work area increases significantly or when the employer receives new and significant information concerning the hazards of a chemical in the employee's work area.

Training topics will include:

1) interpreting MSDSs and labels, and the relationship between the two methods of hazard communication;
2) location of MSDSs and methods for obtaining MSDSs;
3) hazards associated with applicable categories of hazardous chemicals (e.g., flammable, corrosive, toxic, and reactive) including acute and chronic effects;
4) methods for identifying specific chemicals within each chemical hazard group (e.g., DOT labels, NFPA 704 system, chemical container labels);
5) identity and location of hazardous chemicals the employee will handle;
6) safe handling procedures, including proper storage and separation of incompatibles;
7) location, selection, use and care of appropriate protective clothing and equipment to minimize exposure to hazardous chemicals;
8) first aid treatment to be used with respect to the hazardous chemicals the employee will handle;
9) instructions on spill cleanup procedures and proper disposal of hazardous chemicals.

Lab Personnel/Students: All personnel who work in Laboratories and Laboratory Support Facilities will receive the appropriate training. Students enrolled in Laboratory Courses will receive appropriate safety information and instruction if class work involves hazardous chemicals; the instructor or class supervisor will provide this training.

Training Records: Each Unit will maintain, for at least five years, a record of each employee training session, including:

1) the date of training;
2) an attendance roster;
3) specific topics covered;
4) names of the instructor(s).

Documentation of HazCom training should also be placed in the employee's personnel file. Appendix IV shows a suitable Training Record Form.

Notification of Training Completion: Units will provide annual written notice of training completion to the Director of EHSD stating that the required training for all Unit employees has been completed. This may be accomplished by a letter or memo.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS - HSC 502.006:

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are legal documents that provide hazard information on chemicals or chemical products produced or distributed in the United States. Federal and State laws require employers to provide employees access to MSDSs on hazardous chemicals or chemical products in the work environment. Each Unit will:

1) maintain a file of current MSDSs for all hazardous chemicals purchased. The file may be electronic or printed and will be readily available, on request, for review by employees at their workplace. It is recommended that MSDSs be maintained within each work area (e.g., lab, shop) for those hazardous chemicals being used;
2) provide a copy of MSDSs to the Director of EHSD upon request.
3) submit a request within 30 days to any manufacturer who fails to supply a current MSDS with a hazardous chemical that was purchased;

A copy of an MSDS may also be obtained through the EHSD by calling 845-2132 or from the EHSD homepage at http://ehsd-online.tamu.edu.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY: HSC 502.005

Work Area Chemical Inventory (WACI) [Excluding Research Laboratories]: Each work area (e.g., teaching laboratory, chemical stock room, paint shop, art room, print center; but not research labs. See NOTE, below) will maintain an inventory list of all hazardous chemicals or chemical products present in the work area, regardless of quantity (see Appendix V). The hazardous chemicals or products will be listed using the same name found on the label and MSDS. The WACI will include, as appropriate:

1) name and telephone number of the person responsible for the work area and the name and signature of the person responsible for compiling the inventory;
2) the Unit name;
3) location of the hazardous chemicals (building and room);
4) chemical name or the common name of a product and its hazardous ingredients;
5) CAS number;
6) container type;
7) hazard associated with the chemical;
8) quantity of product in pounds.

The supervisor of each work area will update, and provide the inventory to the Unit Head annually, upon request, and when necessary. A WACI will be updated when a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of chemical is purchased. The Unit Head will provide the inventories to the Director of EHSD by November 01 of each year and as necessary. The Unit will maintain a copy of each WACI for the current year and these will be readily accessible to employees.

The Director of the EHSD will use the WACIs to compile a Workplace Chemical Inventory (WPCI). The WPCI includes only those hazardous chemicals in a designated workplace that are equal to or greater than the "workplace reporting threshold". If a designated **Workplace Chemical Inventory (WPCI) - HSC 502.006:**
workplace is occupied by more than one Unit, a single WPCI will be compiled by combining WACIs for all Units within the workplace. The EHSD employee responsible for compiling the WPCI will sign and date it. The WPCI will remain on file at the EHSD for 30 years. A new WPCI for each designated workplace will be compiled by December 31 of each year, or as needed. TAMU employees may obtain a copy of the WPCI from the EHSD, upon request.

Tier Two Report - HSC 295.182(d); 506.006:
The Director of EHSD will compile a Texas Tier Two Report each, for TAMU, Riverside, and other designated University facilities. The Texas Tier Two Report includes all hazardous chemicals and chemical products exceeding 10,000 pounds and all extremely hazardous substances exceeding 500 pounds or the Threshold Planning Quantity, whichever is less. (A list of Extremely Hazardous Substances and the Threshold Planning Quantities are available through the EHSD Homepage). The Report will be submitted by March 1 each year, for the preceding calendar year, to the TDH with the appropriate filing fees. A copy of the Tier Two Report will remain on file at the EHSD until the following year's report is filed with the TDH. A copy of each Texas Tier Two Report is sent to the Local Emergency Planning Committee, the College Station Fire Department, and the Bryan Fire Department. The Tier Two Report will be revised and reported to TDH and local agencies, as appropriate.

CONTAINER LABELS - HSC 502.007:

Containers of hazardous chemicals will be properly labeled.

1) Labels on primary containers must:
   a) identify the material as it is on the MSDS;
   b) include appropriate hazard warnings (An appropriate hazard warning includes the key word(s) of the chemical hazard such as, poison, flammable, corrosive, carcinogen, etc.).
   c) include the manufacturer's name and address.
2) Labels on an existing container of a hazardous chemical may not be removed or defaced unless they are illegible, inaccurate, or do not conform to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard or other labeling requirement. If a primary container label is removed or missing, the container must be relabeled with at least the information in 1 (above).
3) Labels on secondary containers of non-research laboratory chemicals will include the chemical identity, as it appears on the MSDS, and appropriate hazard warnings
4) Complete labels are not required on portable container(s) intended for the immediate (within a work shift) use by the employee who performs the transfer. However, the contents should be readily identifiable.

APPENDIX I

DEFINITIONS

"CHEMICAL NAME" means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature or a name that clearly identifies the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard evaluation.

"COMMON NAME" means a designation of identification, such as a code name, code number, trade name, or generic name, used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

"EMPLOYEE" means a person who is on the payroll of TAMU and who may be or may have been exposed to hazardous chemicals in the person's workplace under normal operating conditions or foreseeable emergencies.

"EXPOSE" or "EXPOSURE" means that an employee is subjected to a hazardous chemical in the course of employment through any route of entry, including inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, or absorption. The term includes potential, possible, or accidental exposure under normal conditions of use or in a reasonably foreseeable emergency.

“EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE” means any substance as defined in EPCRA, Section 302, or listed by the United Sates Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR Part 355. The list of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Threshold Reporting Quantities can be accessed through the EHSD Homepage (http://ehsd-online@tamu.edu).

"HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL" means any element, compound or mixture of elements or compounds that is a physical or health hazard. Relatively innocuous materials such as NaCl, sugars, enzymes, etc. are exempt. A hazard determination may be made by employers who choose not to rely on the evaluations made by their suppliers if there are relevant qualitative or quantitative differences. A hazard determination shall involve best professional judgment: factors such as quantity, concentration, physical properties (i.e., volatility) and use may be considered.

"HazCom" means Hazard Communication

"HEALTH HAZARD" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hemopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

"HSC" means the Texas Health and Safety Code.

"LABORATORY" means any research, analytical, or clinical facility equipped for experimentation, observation, or practice in a science or for testing and analysis.

"NAME " - the chemical identity on the container label, the MSDS and inventory list.

"PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT" includes clothing or devices intended to prevent exposure to hazardous chemicals (e.g., respirator, gloves, lab coat).

"PHYSICAL HAZARD" means a material for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, explosive, flammable, compressed gas, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water reactive.

“PRIMARY CONTAINER” means the container in which the chemical arrives from the manufacturer.

"READILY AVAILABLE" to an MSDS means access during an individual's work shift.

“RESEARCH LABORATORY” means facility equipped for scientific investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of new or revised theories or laws. NOTE: For the purposes of the Texas Hazard Communication, this DOES NOT include teaching labs or chemical stock rooms.

"TDH" means the Texas Department of Health.

"TEXAS TIER TWO REPORT" is the report submitted annually to the Texas Department of Health that reports quantities of hazardous chemicals per the Texas Tier Two Report from TDH.

"UNIT" means a department, service or other distinct administrative organization.

"WORK AREA" is a room, a defined space, a utility structure or an emergency response site within a workplace where hazardous chemicals are present, produced, used, or stored and where employees are present.

"WORKPLACE" is an establishment at one geographical location containing one or more work areas. A single building or a complex of buildings in close proximity with similar work activities can be designated as a workplace. TAMU workplaces are designated by the Director of Environmental Health and Safety.

"WORKPLACE CHEMICAL INVENTORY" is the list of hazardous chemicals in a designated workplace.

“WORKPLACE REPORTING THRESHOLD” is when the quantity (at any time during the year) of a hazardous chemical exceeds 55 gallons/500 pounds or the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) in pounds, or 500 pounds, whichever is less, for those chemicals on the Extremely Hazardous Substance List.

APPENDIX II

TAMU HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

WORK PLACE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. **Name of Unit:**

2. **Person(s) or position(s) responsible for assuring compliance with training requirements:**

3. **Location of Employee Training Records:**

4. **Location of Material Safety Data Sheets:**

5. **Location(s) where the "NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES" is permanently posted:**

6. **Person(s) or position(s) responsible for compiling the annual Workplace Chemical Inventory:**

7. **Location where the Workplace Chemical Inventory Records are filed:**

APPENDIX III

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The Texas Hazard Communication Act (revised 1993), codified as Chapter 502 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, requires public employers to provide employees with specific information on the hazards of chemicals to which employees may be exposed in the workplace. As required by law, your employer must provide you with certain information and training. A brief summary of the law follows.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

Hazardous chemicals are any products or materials that present any physical or health hazards when used, unless they are exempted under the law. Some examples of more commonly used hazardous chemicals are fuels, cleaning products, solvents, many types of oils, compressed gases, many types of paints, pesticides, herbicides, refrigerants, laboratory chemicals, cement, welding rods, etc.

WORKPLACE CHEMICAL LIST

Employers must develop a list of hazardous chemicals used or stored in the workplace in excess of 55 gallons or 500 pounds. This list shall be updated by the employer as necessary, but at least annually, and be made readily available for employees and their representatives on request.

EMPLOYEE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Employers shall provide training to newly assigned employees before the employees work in a work area containing a hazardous chemical. Covered employees shall receive training from the employer on the hazards of the chemicals and on measures they can take to protect themselves from those hazards. This training shall be repeated as needed, but at least whenever new hazards are introduced into the workplace or new information is received on the chemicals which are already present.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals shall be informed of the exposure by the employer and shall have ready access to the most current material safety data sheets (MSDSs), which detail physical and health hazards and other pertinent information on those chemicals.

LABELS

Employees shall not be required to work with hazardous chemicals from unlabeled containers, except portable containers for immediate use, the contents of which are known to the user.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Employees have rights to:

- access copies of MSDSs
- information on their chemical exposures
- receive training on chemical hazards
- receive appropriate protective equipment
- file complaints, assist inspectors, or testify against their employer

Employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any manner for the exercise of any rights provided by this Act. A waiver of employee rights is void; an employer's request for such a waiver is a violation of the Act. Employees may file complaints with the Texas Department of Health at the toll free number provided below.

EMPLOYERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES AND CIVIL OR CRIMINAL FINES RANGING FROM $50 TO $100,000 FOR EACH VIOLATION OF THIS ACT.

Further information may be obtained from:

Texas Department of Health
Toxic Substances Control Division
Hazard Communication Branch
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756

1-800-452-2791
(512) 834-6603
Fax: (512) 834-6644

TDH
Texas Department of Health

Approved 4/99

AVISO A LOS TRABAJADORES

La Ley sobre Comunicaciones de Peligro en Texas (revisión de 1993), codificada bajo el Capítulo 502 del Código de Salud y Seguridad de Texas, exige que los patrones o empleadores del sector público ofrezcan a los trabajadores con información específica sobre los peligros de aquellos productos químicos a los que trabajadores pueden estar expuestos en su lugar de trabajo. De acuerdo con la ley, el patrón debe ofrecer la información y entrenamiento correspondiente. A continuación tenemos un breve resumen de la ley:

PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS PELIGROSOS

Los productos químicos peligrosos pueden ser cualquiera de los productos o materiales que presentan algún peligro físico o de salud cuando se está usando, a menos de que sea uno de los exentos por la ley. Algunos ejemplos de los productos químicos peligrosos usados más comúnmente son los combustibles como la gasolina, productos de limpieza y muchos tipos de pinturas, pesticidas, herbicidas, congelantes, productos químicos de laboratorio, cemento, varillas de soldadura, etc.

LISTA DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS EN LOS CENTROS DE TRABAJO

Los patrones deben desarrollar en el lugar de trabajo una lista de productos químicos peligrosos usados o almacenados de tamaño mayor de 55 galones o de 500 libras de peso. Esta lista deberá ser renovada por el patrón, cuando sea necesario, pero cuando menos una vez al año, y debe ponerse al alcance de los trabajadores y sus representantes cuando lo soliciten.

PROGRAMA DE EDUCACIÓN PARA EL TRABAJADOR

Los patrones deberán proveer entrenamiento a los trabajadores nuevos asignados antes de que los trabajadores trabajen en una área que contiene un producto o material peligroso. Los trabajadores cubiertos deberán recibir entrenamiento por parte del patrón sobre el peligro de los productos químicos y sobre las medidas que pueden tomar para protegerse a sí mismos de esos peligros. Este entrenamiento deberá ser repetido tantas veces como sean necesario, pero por lo menos cuando un nuevo producto peligroso es introducido en el lugar de trabajo o se reciba nueva información sobre los productos químicos que ya están presentes.

HOJAS DE DATOS SOBRE LA SEGURIDAD DEL MATERIAL

Los trabajadores que pueden estar expuestos a productos químicos peligrosos deberán ser informados por el patrón sobre esa exposición y deberán tener libre acceso a las hojas de datos más recientes sobre la seguridad de los materiales vigentes (MSDSs), en donde se explican los peligros físicos y de salud y dan información adicional sobre estos productos químicos.

ETIQUETAS

Los trabajadores no deberán trabajar con productos químicos peligrosos con recipientes sin etiquetas, a excepción de los recipientes portátiles para su uso inmediato, cuyos contenidos son conocidos por el usuario.

DERECHOS DE LOS TRABAJADORES

Los trabajadores tienen los siguientes derechos:

- tener acceso a las copias de MSDSs.
- recibir información sobre su exposición
- a productos químicos peligrosos.
- recibir entrenamiento sobre los productos químicos peligrosos.
- recibir equipo de protección apropiado.
- levantar quejas, ayudar a los inspectores,
- o atestiguar contra su patrón.

No se pueden despedir o discriminar contra los trabajadores en ninguna forma por hacer ejercicio de cualquiera de estos derechos proporcionados por esta Ley. La renuncia de un trabajador a sus derechos es nula; el patrón que solicita tal renuncia comete una violación de esta Ley. Los trabajadores pueden llamar al número de información que aparece más adelante, para levantar quejas ante el Departamento de Salud de Texas.

LOS PATRONES PUEDEN RECIBIR PENALIZACIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS Y MULTAS CRIMINALES O CIVILES QUE VARÍAN DE $50 HASTA $100,000 POR CADA VIOLACIÓN A ESTA LEY.

Para poder recibir más información del Departamento de Salud de Texas, División para el Control de Substancias Tóxicas, Sucursal de Comunicaciones Peligrosas:

Texas Department of Health
Toxic Substances Control Division
Hazard Communication Branch
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756

1-800-452-2791
(512) 834-6603
Fax: (512) 834-6644

TDH
Texas Department of Health

Aprobado 4/99

APPENDIX IV

Hazard Communication Training Record

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the Texas A&M University (TAMU) Hazard Communication Program Training, which includes:

General and Chemical Safety Training

1._____information on interpreting MSDSs and labels, and the relationship between the two methods of hazard communication;
2._____general methods of obtaining MSDSs at TAMU;
3._____generic information on hazardous chemicals;
   a) hazards associated with chemical hazard groups including acute and chronic effects;
      ____ flammables
      ____ corrosives
      _____toxics
      ____ reactives
   b) methods for identifying specific chemicals within each chemical hazard group (e.g., DOT labels, NFPA 704 System, chemical container labels);
   c) safe handling procedures, including proper storage and separation of incompatibles;
4._____proper use of appropriate protective equipment to minimize exposure to hazardous chemicals and first aid treatment to be used with respect to the hazardous chemicals;
5._____general instructions on spill cleanup procedures and proper disposal of hazardous chemicals.

_____ _____
Instructor Name(s)(Print) Date

WORK AREA SPECIFIC TRAINING

6._____information on hazardous chemicals known to be present in the employees work area and to which the employees may be exposed, including:
   a) location within the work area,
   b) specific hazards, including acute and chronic effects,
   c) safe handling procedures;
7._____work area location of MSDSs, or procedures for obtaining MSDSs;
8._____how to obtain and use appropriate personal protective equipment and first aid treatment to be used with respect to the hazardous chemicals;
9._____instructions on spill cleanup procedures, and proper disposal of hazardous chemical specific to that work area.

_____ _____
Instructor Name(s)(Print) Date

_____ _____
Employee Name(Print) Employee Department

_____ _____
*Employee Signature Date

***The employee is responsible for ensuring that this completed form is given to the person within their department/unit who is responsible for maintaining personnel records or is responsible for sending the form to the centralized personnel files.**

APPENDIX V

Date: _____

TABLE I

WORK AREA CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM

1. PERSON IN CHARGE _____
2. TELEPHONE No. _____
3. BLDG. NAME & No. _____
4. ROOM No. (S) _____
5. DEPARTMENT _____

Identity (as on container)**(1)**	Chemicals Contents**(2)**	CAS NO.**(3)**	Container Type**(4)**	Chemical Hazard**(5)**	Quantity in Pounds**(6)**
Acetone		67-64-1	D	I	1000
Diesel Fuel		68476-34-6	A	I	10000
Deep Kleen Waterless Hand Cleaner	Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon Solvent, Water	64742-48-9	N	I	25

Page____ of ____ Date:_____

TABLE I

WORK AREA CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM

1. PERSON IN CHARGE _____
2. TELEPHONE No. _____
3. BLDG. NAME & No. _____
4. ROOM No.(S) _____
5. DEPARTMENT _____

Identity (as on container)**(1)**	Chemicals Contents**(2)**	CAS NO.**(3)**	Container Type**(4)**	Chemical Hazard**(5)**	Quantity in Pounds**(6)**

Page____ of ____ Date:_____

WORK AREA CHEMICAL INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Identity (as on container)**(1)**	Chemical Contents**(2)**	CAS NO.**(3)**	Container Type**(4)**	Chemical Hazard**(5)**	Quantity in Pounds**(6)**

FORM INSTRUCTIONS

All non-laboratory hazardous chemicals **(regardless of the quantity)** must be listed on the **Work Area Chemical Inventory Form**. **NOTE:** ***chemicals in research laboratories are exempt from this inventory requirement.*** The hazardous chemicals or products shall be listed by the same name that is on the label and on the MSDS. This form must be updated and available by November 01 of each year or upon request. Each Department shall maintain a copy of each inventory form and these shall be readily accessible to employees. **Complete one form per work area. Duplicate forms as necessary to list all hazardous chemicals present in the work area. Place all appropriate information on the form in the space provided.**

(1) **Identity** - Place in this column the name of the material as it appears on the container's label and/or MSDS.

(2) **Chemical Contents -** If you are reporting a mixture of chemicals, place as many of the chemical names (shown on the MSDS) as you can in the space provided. When reporting a mixture with a generic name, such as gasoline, diesel, kerosene, etc., the individual ingredients do not have to be listed. If the product you are reporting has a trade secret formula, the generic name (provided on the MSDS) may be used, such as "petroleum distillates". If the MSDS does not provide a generic chemical name, the words "Trade Secret" may be used.

(3) **CAS Number** - Place the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number of the substance in this column. If the substance/mixture does not have a CAS Number, place the CAS Number of the primary hazardous ingredient.

(4) **Container Type** - Use one or more of the following letters in this column to describe the storage container for the hazardous chemical:

A.	Above Ground Tank	G.	Carboy	M.	Glass Bottles/Jugs
B.	Below Ground Tank	H.	Silo	N.	Plastic Bottles/Jugs
C.	Tank Inside Building	I.	Fiber Drum	O.	Tote Bin
D.	Steel Drum	J.	Bag	P.	Tank Wagon
E.	Plastic/non-metallic drum	K.	Box	Q.	Rail Car
F.	Can	L.	Cylinder	R.	OTHER

(5) **Chemical Hazards** - Use one of the following Roman numerals in this column to describe the **primary hazard category** for the hazardous chemical. These categories are defined using key words(italicized) found on either the product label or the MSDS.

I - Fire Hazard- includes products which are *flammable, combustible liquid*, *pyrophoric*, and/or an *oxidizer*.

II - Pressure Hazard- includes products which are *explosive* or *compressed gases*.

III - Reactivity Hazard- includes products which are *unstable reactives, organic peroxides*, and/or *water reactive*.

IV - Acute(immediate) Health Hazards- includes products which are *highly toxic, corrosive, toxic, irritants, sensitizers,* and other hazardous chemicals which cause an *adverse effect to a target organ within a short period of time.*

V - Chronic(delayed) Health Hazard- Includes products which are *carcinogens, mutagens, or teratogens*, and other hazardous chemicals which cause an *adverse effect on target organ after a long period of time*.

(6) **Quantity or Amount** - Place in this column the maximum amount (in pounds) of each hazardous chemical stored on any one day during the year. To convert liquid measure to pounds: **number of gallons** times **Specific Gravity of chemical** times **8.3 pounds/gallon** (the density of water). To convert gas measurements to pounds, you will need to obtain the conversion factor (for cubic feet to pounds) for the individual chemical.

APPENDIX VI

Appendix II Extremely Hazardous Substances and Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ, Lbs.)

CAS #	Chemical Name	TPQ
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin	1,000
1752-30-3	Acetone Thiosemicarbazide	1,000
107-02-8	Acrolein	500
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1,000
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	1,000
814-68-6	Acryloyl Chloride	100
111-69-3	Adiponitrile	1,000
116-06-3	Aldicarb	100
309-00-2	Aldrin	500
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol	1,000
107-11-9	Allylamine	500
20859-73-8	Aluminum Phosphide	500
54-62-6	Aminopterin	500
78-53-5	Amiton	500
3734-97-2	Amiton Oxalate	100
7664-41-7	Ammonia	500
300-62-9	Amphetamine	1,000
62-53-3	Aniline	1,000
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-	500
7783-70-2	Antimony Pentafluoride	500
1397-94-0	Antimycin A	1,000
86-88-4	ANTU	500
1303-28-2	Arsenic Pentoxide	100
1327-53-3	Arsenous Oxide	100
7784-34-1	Arsenous Trichloride	500
7784-42-1	Arsine	100
2642-71-9	Azinphos-Ethyl	100
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl	10
98-87-3	Benzal Chloride	500
98-16-8	Benzeneamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)	500
100-14-1	Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	500
98-05-5	Benzenearsonic Acid	10
3615-21-2	Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	500
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	100
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	500
140-29-4	Benzyl Cyanide	500
15271-41-7	Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2 Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6-((((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy) Imino)-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-	500
534-07-6	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone	10
4044-65-9	Bitoscanate	500
10294-34-5	Boron Trichloride	500
7637-07-2	Boron Trifluoride	500
353-42-4	Boron Trifluoride Compound With methyl Ether (1:1)	1,000
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone	100
7726-95-6	Bromine	500
1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide	100
2223-93-0	Cadmium Stearate	1,000
7778-44-1	Calcium Arsenate	500
8001-35-2	Camphechlor	500
56-25-7	Cantharidin	100
51-83-2	Carbamylcholine chloride	500
26419-73-8	Carbamic Acid, Methyl-,O-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl) Methylene)Amino)-	100
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	10
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	10,000
786-19-6	Carbophenothion	500
57-74-9	Chlordane	1,000
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos	500
7782-50-5	Chlorine	100
24934-91-6	Chlormephos	500
999-81-5	Chlormequat Chloride	100
79-11-8	Chloroacetic Acid	100
107-07-3	Chloroethane	500
627-11-2	Chloroethyl Chloroformate	1,00

CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
67-66-3	Chloroform	10,000
542-88-1	Chloromethyl Ether	100
107-30-2	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	100
3691-35-8	Chlorophacinon	100
1982-47-4	Chloroxuron	500
21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos	500
10025-73-7	Chromic Chloride	1
62207-76-5	Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediylbis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-	100
10210-68-1	Cobalt Carbonyl	10
64-86-8	Colchicine	10
56-72-4	Coumaphos	100
5836-29-3	Coumatetralyl	500
95-48-7	Cresol, o-	1,000
535-89-7	Crimidine	100
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	1,000
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	1,000
506-68-3	Cyanogen Bromide	500
506-78-5	Cyanogen Iodide	1,000
2636-26-2	Cyanophos	1,000
675-14-9	Cyanuric Fluoride	100
66-81-9	Cycloheximide	100
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	10,000
17702-41-9	Decaborane(14)	500
8065-48-3	Demeton	500
919-86-8	Demeton-S-Methyl	500
10311-84-9	Dialifor	100
19287-45-7	Diborane	100
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	10,000
149-74-6	Dichloromethylphenylsilane	1,000
62-73-7	Dichlorvos	1,000
141-66-2	Dicrotophos	100
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane	500
814-49-3	Diethyl Chlorophosphate	500
71-63-6	Digitoxin	100
2238-07-5	Diglycidyl Ether	1,000
20830-75-5	Digoxin	10
115-26-4	Dimefox	500
60-51-5	Dimethoate	500
2524-03-0	Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate	500
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	500
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane	500
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine	1,000
99-98-9	Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine	10
644-64-4	Dimetilan	500
534-52-1	Dinitrocresol	10
88-85-7	Dinoseb	100
1420-07-1	Dinoterb	500
78-34-2	Dioxathion	500
82-66-6	Diphacinone	10
152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, Octamethyl-	100
298-04-4	Disulfoton	500
514-73-8	Dithiazanine Iodide	500
541-53-7	Dithiobiuret	100
316-42-7	Emetine, Dihydrochloride	1
115-29-7	Endosulfan	10
2778-04-3	Endothion	500
72-20-8	Endrin	500
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	1,000
2104-64-5	EPN	100
50-14-6	Ergocalciferol	1,000
379-79-3	Ergotamine Tartrate	500
1622-32-8	Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro-	500
10140-87-1	Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate	1,000
563-12-2	Ethion	1,000
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos	1,000
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	500

CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
371-62-0	Ethylene Fluorohydrine	10
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide	1,000
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine	10,000
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine	500
542-90-5	Ethylthiocyanate	10,000
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos	10
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	500
4301-50-2	Fluenetil	100
7782-41-4	Fluorine	500
640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	100
144-49-0	Fluoroacetic Acid	10
359-06-8	Fluoroacetyl Chloride	10
51-21-8	Fluorouracil	500
944-22-9	Fonofos	500
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	500
107-16-4	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin	1,000
23422-53-9	Formetanate Hydrochloride	500
2540-82-1	Formothion	100
17702-57-7	Formparanate	100
21548-32-3	Fosthietan	500
3878-19-1	Fuberidazole	100
110-00-9	Furan	500
13450-90-3	Gallium Trichloride	500
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100
4835-11-4	Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl-	500
302-01-2	Hydrazine	1,000
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic Acid	100
7647-01-0	Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	500
7664-39-3	Hydrogen Fluoride	100
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc >52%)	1000
7783-07-5	Hydrogen Selenide	10
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	500
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	500
13463-40-6	Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	100
297-78-9	Isobenzan	100
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile	1,000
102-36-3	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester	500
465-73-6	Isodrin	100
55-91-4	Isofluorphate	100
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate	100
108-23-6	Isopropyl Chloroformate	1,000
119-38-0	Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate	500
78-97-7	Lactonitrile	1,000
21609-90-5	Leptophos	500
541-25-3	Lewisite	10
58-89-9	Lindane	1,000
7580-67-8	Lithium Hydride	100
109-77-3	Malononitrile	500
12108-13-3	Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl	100
51-75-2	Mechlorethamine	10
950-10-7	Mephosfolan	500
1600-27-7	Mercuric Acetate	500
7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride	500
21908-53-2	Mercuric Oxide	500
10476-95-6	Methacrolein Diacetate	1,000
760-93-0	Methacrylic Anhydride	500
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	500
920-46-7	Methacryloyl Chloride	100
30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	100
10265-92-6	Methamidophos	100
558-25-8	Methanesulfonyl Fluoride	1,000
950-37-8	Methidathion	500
2032-65-7	Methiocarb	500
16752-77-5	Methomyl	500
151-38-2	Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate	500
80-63-7	Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate	500
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide	1,000
79-22-1	Methyl Chloroformate	500
60-34-4	Methyl Hydrazine	500
624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate	500
556-61-6	Methyl Isothiocyanate	500
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	500
3735-23-7	Methyl Phenkapton	500
676-97-1	Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride	100
556-64-9	Methyl Thiocyanate	10,000

CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
78-94-4	Methyl Vinyl Ketone	10
502-39-6	Methylmercuric Dicyanamid	500
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane	500
1129-41-5	Metolcarb	100
7786-34-7	Mevinphos	500
315-18-4	Mexacarbate	500
50-07-7	Mitomycin C	500
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos	10
2763-96-4	Muscimol	500
505-60-2	Mustard Gas	500
13463-39-3	Nickel Carbonyl	1
54-11-5	Nicotine	100
65-30-5	Nicotine Sulfate	100
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid	1,000
10102-43-9	Nitric Oxide	100
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10,000
1122-60-7	Nitrocyclohexane	500
10102-44-0	Nitrogen Dioxide	100
62-75-9	Nitrosodimethylamine	1,000
991-42-4	Norbormide	100
0	Organo-rhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	10
630-60-4	Ouabain	100
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	100
78-71-7	Oxetane, 3,3-Bis(Chloromethyl)-	500
2497-07-6	Oxydisulfoton	500
10028-15-6	Ozone	100
1910-42-5	Paraquat Dichloride	10
2074-50-2	Paraquat Methosulfate	10
56-38-2	Parathion	100
298-00-0	Parathion-Methyl	100
12002-03-8	Paris Green	500
19624-22-7	Pentaborane	500
2570-26-5	Pentadecylamine	100
79-21-0	Peracetic Acid	500
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan	500
108-95-2	Phenol	500
4418-66-0	Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-	100
64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-Methylcarbamate	500
58-36-6	Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi-	500
696-28-6	Phenyl Dichloroarsine	500
59-88-1	Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride	1,000
62-38-4	Phenylmercury Acetate	500
2097-19-0	Phenylsilatrane	100
103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	100
298-02-2	Phorate	10
4104-14-7	Phosacetim	100
947-02-4	Phosfolan	100
75-44-5	Phosgene	10
732-11-6	Phosmet	10
13171-21-6	Phosphamidon	100
7803-51-2	Phosphine	500

2703-13-1	Phosphonothioic Acid,Methyl-, O-Ethyl O- (4-(Methylthio) Phenyl) Ester	500
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl) Amino) Ethyl)O-Ethyl Ester	100
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester	500
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester	500
2587-90-8	Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-Dimethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester	500
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	100
10025-87-3	Phosphorus Oxychloride	500
10026-13-8	Phosphorus Pentachloride	500
7719-12-2	Phosphorus Trichloride	1,000
57-47-6	Physostigmine	100
57-64-7	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	100
124-87-8	Picrotoxin	500
110-89-4	Piperidine	1,000
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-Ethyl	1,000

CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
10124-50-2	Potassium Arsenite	500
151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	100
506-61-6	Potassium Silver Cyanide	500
2631-37-0	Promecarb	500
106-96-7	Propargyl Bromide	10
57-57-8	Propiolactone, Beta-	500
107-12-0	Propionitrile	500
542-76-7	Propionitrile, 3-Chloro-	1,000
70-69-9	Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	100
109-61-5	Propyl Chloroformate	500
75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	10,000
75-55-8	Propyleneimine	10,000
2275-18-5	Prothoate	100
129-00-0	Pyrene	1,000
140-76-1	Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl-	500
504-24-5	Pyridine, 4-Amino-	500
1124-33-0	Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,I-Oxide	500
53558-25-1	Pyriminil	100
14167-18-1	Salcomine	500
107-44-8	Sarin	10
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid	1,000
7791-23-3	Selenium Oxychloride	500
563-41-7	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride	1,000
3037-72-7	Silane, (4-Aminobutyl) Diethoxymethyl-	1,000
7631-89-2	Sodium Arsenate	1,000
7784-46-5	Sodium Arsenite	500
26628-22-8	Sodium Azide (Na(N(3)))	500
124-65-2	Sodium Cacodylate	100
143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN))	100
62-74-8	Sodium Fluoroacetate	10
13410-01-0	Sodium Selenate	100
10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	100
10102-20-2	Sodium Tellurite	500
900-95-8	Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	500
57-24-9	Strychnine	100
60-41-3	Strychnine Sulfate	100
3689-24-5	Sulfotep	500
3569-57-1	Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl Octyl	500
7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide	500
7783-60-0	Sulfur Tetrafluoride	100
7446-11-9	Sulfur Trioxide	100
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid	1,000
77-81-6	Tabun	10
7783-80-4	Tellurium Hexafluoride	100

CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
107-49-3	TEPP	100
13071-79-9	Terbufos	100
78-00-2	Tetraethyllead	100
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	100
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead	100
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	500
10031-59-1	Thallium Sulfate	100
6533-73-9	Thallous Carbonate	100
7791-12-0	Thallous Chloride	100
2757-18-8	Thallous Malonate	100
7446-18-6	Thallous Sulfate	100
2231-57-4	Thiocarbazide	1,000
39196-18-4	Thiofanox	100
297-97-2	Thionazin	500
108-98-5	Thiophenol	500
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	100
5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-	100
614-78-8	Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-	500
7550-45-0	Titanium Tetrachloride	100
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate	500
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate	100
110-57-6	Trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene	500
1031-47-6	Triamiphos	500
24017-47-8	Triazofos	500
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl Chloride	500
115-21-9	Trichloroethylsilane	500
327-98-0	Trichloronate	500
98-13-5	Trichlorophenylsilane	500
1558-25-4	Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane	100
27137-85-5	Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl) Silane	500
998-30-1	Triethoxysilane	500
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane	1,000
824-11-3	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	100
1066-45-1	Trimethyltin Chloride	500
639-58-7	Triphenyltin Chloride	500
555-77-1	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	100
2001-95-8	Valinomycin	1,000
1314-62-1	Vanadium Pentoxide	100
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	1,000
81-81-2	Warfarin	500
129-06-6	Warfarin Sodium	100
28347-13-9	Xylylene Dichloride	100
58270-08-9	Zinc, Dichloro(4,4- Dimethyl-5((((Methylamino)Carbonyl) Oxy) Imino)Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-	100
1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide	500